ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	*Line*	*Add*
		CHAPTER II.
28	31	After the words "Māli Sumāli" add "(see *E.I.* XIV)."
36	34	After the word "significant," add :—"Professor H. Jacobi has pointed out that *Tala-prahari* was one of the most famous of Sālivāhana's fifty champions." (*I.A.* VIII. 201).
		CHAPTER III.
50	28	After "Hijra dates" add :—"A rather unusual mode of reckoning the cyclic years is to be seen in a *Virakal* at Saragur, Nanjangud, registered as Nanjangud 21, and in certain other inscriptions. It appears to be dated in 1088 A.D., cyclic year *Īsvara* of the middle-twenty (*madhya-visige*) of the cycle of 60 years. The cycle is popularly divided into three *visiges* (or *Vimsakas*) or twenties, the first named *uttama*, the middle *madhyama*, and the third *adhama*. In the inscription quoted, however, *madhyma* is evidently a mistake for *uttama*, the year *Īsvara* being in the first *visige*. (*M.A.R.* 1819, Para 85. See also *M.E.R.* 1912, Para 79)."
		CHAPTER IV.
82	14	Add at the end :—"An inscription in Tumkur District mentions the annual yield of a village as 500 *Dinars* (Latin *Denarius*). (*E.C.* XII, Introd. P. 16). This coin was otherwise known as *Nishka*."
89	23	After "Achyuta-Rāya" add :—"Perhaps it goes back to a date still earlier. Dēva-Rāya II of the 1st Vijayanagar dynasty was known particularly by the *birudus* of *Gajabēntakāra* and *Gajebha-Gandabhērunda* and introduced the device on the Vijayanagar coin. (Krishna Sāstri in *A.S.I.*, 1906-7)."
90	28	After the word "grounds" add :—"Some coins with the legend "*Rāja-Rām*" have been proved to be those of the Mahratta prince Rāja-Rām, son of Sivāji, and issued from Gingee." (See Proceedings of the 2nd Oriental Conference held at Calcutta)."
91	...	Marginal note. For *Nayaks* read *Nāyaks*.
94	21	After "1659" add :—"A find of coins was made at Basavanahalli, Mysore State, in 1911 by Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of Archæology, Southern Circle, Madras. Included in this find, were 2 specimens of gold coins. These were the familiar *Kanteroy fanams* issued in the time of Kanthīrava Narasarāja (1638-1659 A.D.). Their obverse sides bear "the figure of Vishnu in the Narasimha-

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	*Line*	*Add*
		CHAPTER IV—concld.
		avatār." The illegible reverse of these and similar coins is supposed by Sir Vincent Smith to contain a "Telugu three lined imperfect (1) Srī (2) Kanthi (3) rava " (See V.A. Smith *Catalogue of Coins.* Plate XXX No. 33. Also *M.E.R.* 1911, p. 8)."
127	18	After the words "a *Varaha* or pagoda" add :—"For its approximate value, see *S.I.I.*, III. iii. 186 (No. 104)."
129	...	Bibliography—Under Mr. Krishnasastri, H., for "*Kadur*" read "*Kodur*."
		CHAPTER V.
150	21	After "Buddhism" add :—"From certain Buddhist remains found at the place, it has been suggested that the Kāmākshi temple at Conjeeveram is the site of an old Tāra temple."
151	5	Before the words "the temple," add the following words :—"A beautiful bronze image of Lōkēsvara was set up by the Ālupa king Kundavarman, in *Kali* 4068, in the (present Siva) temple at Kadiri, near Mangalore, which was originally a Buddhist *vihāra*. This image is still in existence. (*M.E.R.* 1921, page 8)."
277	3	For *Jinā* read *Jina*.
310	Last line ...	Add :—"Kēsava, a sculptor of about the 10th century, is mentioned in an inscription at Nandi. This inscription is on the pierced window in the south wall of the *navaranga* of the Arunāchalēsvara shrine, included in the temple at Nandi. The window has a fine figure of Tāndavēsvara, below which the label containing the name of Kēsava is engraved. Though the meaning of the label is not quite clear, it can certainly be made out that Kēsava carved the Annēsvara, which is a corruption of the name Arunāchalēsvara. It is just possible he also carved the figures in the Arunāchalēsvara temple as well. (*M.E.R.* 1913-14, Para 651)."
		CHAPTER VII.
318	20	For *these* read *those*.
394	5	After "Manes." add :—"*Vinaikkāni* was a hereditary grant made for providing music on the *Vinai* in the presence of the God, on occasions of worship. A grant of this kind was conferred in the 6th year of Vikrama-Chōla on a private individual in the Karkalēsvara temple at Vēppattūr. (*M.E.R.* 1910, No. 47 of 1910). Another musical instrument which was known in the Kongu

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*concld.*

Page	*Line*	*Add*
		CHAPTER VII—concld.
		country about the middle of the 13th century A.D. was the *Yāl*. (*M.E.R.* 1910, No. 147 of 1909). A grant of land for an expert performer on it in a temple was made in the 23rd year of Vikrama-Chōla. (*Ibid*)."
394	34	Add at the end :— "A record dated in 1589 A.D., states that Rāmarāja, son of Sri-Ranga, studied politics and had great pleasure in music on the *Vīna* and singing. (*E.C.* XII, Chiknayakanhalli 39)."
396	27	After "attainments." add :- "An inscription dated in the 10th year of Rājarāja, the Chōla king, (994 A.D.) registers a grant of land for the maintenance of a musician who was to play on the lute (*Vīna*) and of a vocalist to accompany the lute. They had to exercise their art at the Tindīsvara temple at Kidangal in the South Arcot District. (*M.E.R.* 1900, Para 19, No. 141 of 1900)."
		CHAPTER VIII.
415	16	Marginal note, For "Centur" read "Century".